

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.  
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House, Jan 4<sup>th</sup>

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in the Courts of Appeals in the Franklin, Circuit, Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State. He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc. His Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, nov 15<sup>th</sup>

**JOHN M. McCALLA,**  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.  
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and  
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records. sep 6 w&t-wt

## LAW NOTICE.

**JAS. B. CLAY.**  
CLAY & MONROE,  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL practice law in the United States Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Monro, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, Office Short street, Lexington.

**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.**  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. apr 7 w&t-wt

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
His Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

**LIGE ARNOLD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to. apr 7 w&t-wt

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
PALMOUTH, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties. His Office on Market street. may 19<sup>th</sup>

**G. W. CRADDOCK,**  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan 4<sup>th</sup> w&t-wt

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone. Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and in the Hamilton, State of Ohio. dec 6 t-w&w

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**Dr. J. G. KEENON,**  
Having permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. His Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d floor from corner. sep 1 w&t-wt

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

John L. Scott and James Simpson will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, that he was once as Gideon Judas in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky; John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to him in his published card.

All persons in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court residing to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention. Jan 3 w&t-wt

**A. J. JAMES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
His Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. feb 26 w&t-wt

**JAMES P. METCALF,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's. feb 22 w&t-wt

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-House,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

**JOHN W. VOORHIS,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Has just received his large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

If All work warranted to be well done, and in good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country. NO Fit No Sale. II

oct 6 w&t-wt

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. nov 27 w&t-wt

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**JOHN A. MARSHALL** ..... JAS. P. DICKINSON.

## NEW CARPET

AND

## HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

Importers & Dealers,

79 Fourth st., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsome Carpets.

Floor Oil Cloths, Cornices, Pillows, India & Coco Matting Shades, Stair Rods, Shade Trimmings, Curtains, Crumb Cloths, Green Baize.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities and prices. We keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tapestries, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c. &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in sizes, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth st., Lou. Ky.

au13 w&t-wt

## HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers,

Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN and CRAYON, ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c. &c.

oc17 w&t-wt

**GEO. H. CARY** ..... R. L. TALBOTT

## CARY & TALBOTT,

SUCCESSORS TO

(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,

Oils, &c. 43 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

If Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

mar22 w&t-wt

## LOOK AT THIS.

What makes man go to the Cloud Hotel, cor. of Second and Jefferson Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?

Because J. G. BREWER keeps a first class house at moderate prices.

Second door East of Walnut St., CINCINNATI O.

apr19 t-w&t-wt

## NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,

PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1 50 per day.

aug2 w&t-wt

## STOP THERE!

HALL & CO. will keep the United States formulae for the Owens Formula, when you go to Louisville stop there.

joe5 1y

**S. BARKER.**

**J. R. MIDDLETON.**

## S. BARKER & CO.,

317, Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky..

And other Millinery and Fancy Goods, of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at 208 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

sep29 w&t-wt

J. A. HENDERSON

## MILLINERY.

BONNETS,

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

RUCHES,

HEAD DRESSES,

HAIR PINS,

CLOAKS,

And other Millinery and Fancy Goods, of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at 208 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

sep29 w&t-wt

W. H. KEENE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whiskies—none better.

Cigars.

Just received a supply of those celebrated "Ugues" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Parke, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Gardening, Farming, &c. &c. Agricultural Implements, Garden Tools, Farm Implements and Cigars &c. all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

only ask an examination of my stock to insure safety, and I am confident that it is the best, if not the best, in the market.

I am also a manufacturer of my own stock to insure safety, and I am confident that it is the best, if not the best, in the market.

For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies will be found a "Sovereign Balm."

They are the best nostrums for the cure of the Bock and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Dimness of Sight, Dots and Webs before the Eyes, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Self-Distrust, Timidity, etc. etc.

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

## TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 21, 1862.

## Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

## Battle at Somerset.

A telegram to J. B. Temple, Esq., President of the Military Board, from Col. Sam. Gill at Louisville, received in this city yesterday afternoon, announces an engagement near Somerset, Ky., on Saturday last, between the Confederate forces under command of Gen. Zollicoffer, and the Federal forces under Gen. Thomas. Zollicoffer attacked Thomas, but was repulsed. Gen. Zollicoffer and Gen. Balie Peyton being killed in the engagement. The Federal troops were pursuing the enemy towards Zollicoffer's entrenchments. No further particulars.

**It is reported that a rebel steamer that had been dispatched up the Cumberland river from Nashville, with supplies for General Zollicoffer's army, has been captured below Somerset, Ky., by a detachment of five hundred men, under Colonel Haggard, of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.—Exchange.**

We are informed by a gentleman immediately from that section of the State, that the steamer alluded to in the above paragraph, arrived safely at Mills' Springs, Wayne county, which is in the vicinity of Zollicoffer's camp. She was loaded with ordnance, ammunition, stores, &c.; so the reported capture cannot be true.

**We call attention to the speech of Hon. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, one of the Congressional Investigating Committee, which we publish in this issue. He makes some startling developments in relation to the frauds practiced on the Government.**

**A NEW WAY TO KEEP TREASURY NOTES AT PAR.—The announcement by telegraph Monday that a merchant of Alexandria had been arrested for refusing to take Treasury Notes at par seemed so preposterous that it was received with general incredulity. It appears, however, to have been a fact. The General in command released the merchant, but issued an order that hereafter all persons so refusing shall be arrested. In Washington City the Notes are at 5 per cent. discount.**

**Mr. B. F. Rogers, a citizen of Paris, Ky., was taken to Covington, Ky., on Thursday last, by Greenberry Reed, Esq., United States Deputy Marshal for Bourbon county. Mr. Rogers was arrested by the military authorities a few weeks ago at Paris, and has been confined at that place. He was taken there to stand his trial before the United States Circuit Court, now in session, but was released on parole by United States Marshal Sneed.**

**The Chicago Tribune, (Rad. Rep.) is apprehensive, from Secretary Stanton's political antecedents, that he will side with the Wickliffites and Crittendens, of Kentucky, in their slavery-saving policy of conducting the war. Should its fears in that particular be realized, the Tribune says, "we may begin to inquire after the best terms upon which Jeff. Davis & Co. will consent to acknowledge our independence." The Tribune has the crochet that nothing but freeing and arming the slaves will save the Union; and that, unless that policy shall be adopted, we are ruining ourselves without an object or a principle.**

**A SHOOTING AFFRAY IN SECOND KENTUCKY REGIMENT AT LOUISVILLE.—Lieut. McChesney, of the Second Kentucky regiment at Louisville, on Friday last, dangerously wounded an orderly sergeant named Scanlan, shooting him in the face three times. It appears that Scanlan was drunk and quarreled with a corporal. Colonel Sedgwick ordered the sergeant under arrest, and was knocked down by Scanlan for this exercise of his duty. Scanlan managed to get loose, and proceeded to McChesney's tent; being ordered out, he shot McChesney in the hand, who returned the fire, wounding Scanlan as above stated. Scanlan's life is despaired of. He had rendered himself liable to be shot, according to the articles of war, for the assault upon his Colonel.**

**The Somerset (Ky.) Camp Journal announces the death of Capt. John G. Lair, one of the most prominent citizens of that place.**

**\$487,000,000.—The army appropriation bill, proposed from the committee on Ways and Means, calls for four hundred and eighty-seven millions of dollars. This does not include the appropriations for fortifications, which is several millions.**

**Colonel Munday's cavalry regiment passed through this city on Sunday last, en route for London, Kentucky.**

**SOMETHING NEW.—Our neighbor, J. D. Pollard, advertises a new enterprise in our paper this morning. "We see no reason why a "General Intelligence Office" should not succeed in Frankfort. Mr. Pollard's well known energy suits him admirably for the business, and we doubt not he will make the enterprise mutually beneficial to himself and the community.**

**THE TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR TAX.—The following schedule will show the increase of duty on these articles since the passage of the tariff of March last:**

Tea.....	July.....	Dec.....
Free	15 cts.	20 cts.
Coffee.....	Free	3cts.
Sugar (clayed).....	3 cts.	5 cts.
Sugar (brown).....	3 cts.	2 cts.
		24 cts.

This addition, it is thought, will yield seven or eight millions to the revenue of the Government for the present year. This will definitely the expenses of the Government four days, according to the latest calculation.

## [For the Yeoman.]

**The Dishonesty of Politicians and Public Men.** No government can or ought to live long where the people permit such dishonesty and corruption as has existed and is still existing with the office-holders of the United States.

The disclosures since the civil war began show the laws made to protect, the public treasury, a dead letter upon the statute books. Contracts have been, and no doubt are now every day being made by public officers, where they and their friends share in the enormous profits allowed to be made. No notice given of the letting of such contracts, or, if given, not the slightest regard paid to the facts of lowest bids. Favorites get the contracts regardless of bids or offers. And yet with the expositors, we see no dismissals of officers from service, or punishment inflicted upon any of the guilty.

When the committee sent to investigate the management of the military department under command of Fremont found that millions had been wasted to subserve the pets whom Fremont brought from California; the unprincipled camp followers, broken-down swindlers, and corrupt politicians whom he had gathered about him; found him occupying most costly and magnificent quarters in St. Louis, surrounded with all the guards and protections usually had by some ancient eastern despot; all approaches to him guarded by the bayonets and swords of a parcel of foreign mercenaries, instead of his being at once and promptly dismissed from the service, because he was the favorite of the Abolition wing of the Republican party, the President was afraid to dismiss him, or even to compel a surrender of his command to another.

The Secretary of War and Adjutant General went to visit the scene of the shocking disclosures, doubting, perhaps, whether the committee and the newspapers had not been mistaken in their report of the conduct of Fremont and his *attachées*. Still, with their information of all that had been reported being true, he is not even deprived of his command until he had at most enormous expense set out to follow the rebel Gen. Price, and was rapidly getting his army into a position to be wholly used up by Price, and then he is simply deprived of his command, and left in the enjoyment of his salary and rations, fed and cared for at the public expense, instead of having been dismissed in disgrace from the service he had so outrageously abused.

Had he been some civilian, quiet and unobtrusive in his life and conduct, but who disagreed with the party in power as to the causes of the war, the best mode of adjusting the difficulty and of getting the Southern people back to their allegiance, and who had spoken or written his views in the most temperate way, there would have been no difficulty in Secretary Cameron or Secretary Seward, or the President himself, ordering such a man's arrest and imprisonment without warrant of law.

If a woman trying to get a little quinine to her sick mother or father in the South, whether Unionist or disunionists, was sure to catch the devil in some shape, if found out by Secretary Chase. Catching women and freeing negroes, and requiring loyal Kentuckians to pay twenty-five cents each for permits to bring from Ohio or Indiana to Kentucky any articles of trade, has been that Secretary's forte. What are the Kentucky members of Congress about that they don't have this outrage stopped? If he has an idea or impulse beyond his hatred of Southern people and their institutions, we would like to see some evidences of it.

He is willing to bankrupt the nation; bring ruin upon the whole people; sever the Union into a thousand fragments, before he would consent that the right of a slaveholder to pass through Ohio with his slave should be recognized.

Fremont was retired from all dangers from the war; is drawing his Major-General's pay and perquisites, and what for? Simply because the Administration has not the nerve to strike his name from the army roll.

Public sentiment began to be slightly aroused to the conduct and character of Cameron—some mutterings here and grumblings there as to his continuance in office. If he did not make or allow to be made, the thousands of plundering contracts which have been exposed, he as the head of the War Department, ought to have known many of them had been made, and have dismissed those who did make them. Perhaps he had not wanted to face the clamor, his tax would create among the journals in the rural districts?

**MINISTER CORWIN TO RETURN.** Corwin renewedly writes his intention to come home. He says the Mexicans are making great preparations to resist the allied invasion.

**Important to Newspapers—Their Free Exchange List in Danger—A Stamp Tax Recommen-**

**ded.** The following article is from the Washington correspondent of the New York World:

**TAXING THE NEWSPAPERS.**

"The abolition of the franking privilege carries with it the right of newspapers to exchange without the payment of postage, an important item in the newspaper business. It will amount to a serious tax on papers with large exchange lists. I find a strong feeling here in favor of taxing newspaper proprietors a quarter or half a cent for each sheet they print. It would produce an enormous income to the Government, and it is urged would be a public benefit in raising the price of the journals, and concentrating the business in the interest of the really able and worthy large city newspapers. Fewer papers and better ones would be the result. It is doubted, however, whether the members care to face the clamor, his tax would create among the journals in the rural districts?"

**Highly Important as to the Action of Louis Napoleon—The Blockade.**

We take the following paragraph from the New York Tribune of the 15th inst.:

The following paragraph is from a private letter received by the last steamer from an eminent English gentleman intimately connected with the present Minister:

"If you will give up the Commissioners, or if you will refer the question to some impartial Admiralty Court, that of Holland for instance, all may go well. But, if like Com-

modore Wilkes, you persist in being judges in your own cause, and in refusing reparation or arbitration, depend on it, we immediately break the blockade, which Louis Napoleon pro-

poses to us to do in connection with France

long ago, and recognize the South."

So it seems that Louis Napoleon proposed

to England to break the blockade some time ago!

**PRINTERS AND PRINTING.** Many who con-

descend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who sits up till midnight to correct their false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting—many words, especially technical and foreign terms, abbreviated, words misspelled, and a few or no points, and those few, if there were any, certainly out of place. I have seen the sermons of eminent "divines" sent to press with out-points or capitals to designate the deviation of the sentences; also, the letters of the political and scientific correspondents. Suppose all these had been so printed, the printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author! And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor and after him a good proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to readable condition manuscript that often the writers themselves would be puzzled to read.—A Proof-Reader.

You are a great scamp, Mr. Cameron. You

have been at the head of all the scams engaged in making plunderings through the ar-

my contracts out of the Treasury. But, in con-

sideration of your being, no doubt, the pet and

favorite of the army plunderer for the office of

next President of the United States, and these plunders constituting legions of *most respect-able citizens and lawf ul voters*; we will not

give you and them offenses, but will give you a most responsible and honorable office, and of larger pay than the one the people require you shall leave.

Is the American name to become one of

shame and reproach? Just as certainly will it become such with all honest people, if such conduct is to be tolerated. Cameron ought

not to be allowed to leave the United States un-

till the investigation of the committees charged with the duty of ferreting out the bad management of the war, and the causes of the immense expenditures, have fully discharged their duty. The two committees could not, in our judgment, make a full and searching examination into all the frauds in two years. Congress should have several committees in every department, composed of men who hold no offices nor are connected with any that do. When a Commission shall begin at Louisville and ascertain how many contracts have been made with men there and in other parts of Kentucky, mere favorites and political pets who know no more about buying mules and horses than swine know of cleanliness, contracts made, not at Louisville or other points in Kentucky, where government officers could have readily ascertained the value of stock, and have bought them directly for the Government, at an average of thirty-three per cent less than agreements and contracts were made at Washington to pay such pets and favorites, and another field of Treasury robbing will be found that will help open the eyes of the tax payers to what their office holders have been doing.

"Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder or treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted."

According to the old doctrine of England, from which the phrase "attainder of treason" is derived, the guilty forfeited his life and all his property forever to the Crown. His children could not inherit from him; as is meant by the "corruption of blood."

But now what is the meaning of this inter-

vention in the Constitution?

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, with a restriction.

The forfeiture of property can only during the life-time of the person attainted; nor can his children be rendered incapable of inheritance.

Has Congress then power, in declaring the punishment of treason, to confiscate forever property of the rebel? If that be possible, what is the meaning of this restriction upon the power to declare the punishment? Shall we hold that the restriction applies to the mere form of the law? Recollect that the law fixing the punishment is at a tax discretion of Congress, and the limitation is upon this discretion.

Now, if the law fixed the penalty of death, and then proceeded to confiscate property forever, would it not be in the very face of this provision of the Constitution?

You may punish treason, says the Constitution; but in that punishment children shall not be debared from inheritance, nor shall the guilty forfeit his property, except during his own life-time.

Then, if a man's property is confiscated, it must be for some other crime than treason.

The law now confiscates property used in the rebellion by the consent of the owner. That is upon a different principle entirely. Such property is public, as much as camp equipage and supplies, which are lawful prize in war. But private property, not used in the rebellion by the owner's consent, cannot be covered by that principle.

The owner or his heirs, it appears to us, can, under our Constitution, reclaim all private property confiscated for treason; and when the Constitution and the laws are restored, the Government will have it all to return, or persevere in a reckless and revolutionary act.

The owner of his heirs, it appears to us, can, under our Constitution, reclaim all private property confiscated for treason; and when the Constitution and the laws are restored, the Government will have it all to return, or persevere in a reckless and revolutionary act.

As a matter of policy, this law has nothing to command it. Its operation would fill all humane minds with disgust at the savage spectacle. The calamity would fall upon the wife and helpless children, and reduce them to want and beggary for the guilt of the husband and father. If it were possible to be executed, it would render one section of the Union a scene of suffering and desolation.

But how is it to be executed, or why? It can have no effect to put down the rebellion; for it cannot be executed in any State until the rebellion is put down. It can only be a law of retribution and revenge. It will stand on the statute book, a mere *brutum fulsum*, which will exasperate those now in rebellion, and enlist sympathy for them, by its savage terms. Such a law never can and never will be executed; but it will be held up to the South to enlist all the energies of despair.

Instead of any inducement to come back to the Union, it would cut off all inducement to lay down their arms, and render independence a necessity. They could face no worse calamity out of the Union than it.

It may be said that the law can, at least, be executed where the forces of the Government have possession; but in such localities what is the use of it? Not to put down rebellion; for in such cases the rebellion is powerless.

The very proposition of such a law is an advertisement of weakness and desperation, not of strength and confidence. It is an empty threat in the nature of things can't be put in execution.

Let the Union armies defeat and overthrow the rebels in arms, and proclaim the restoration of the Constitution and laws, and guarantee the protection of all constitutional and legal rights to the whole people, no matter how, in the hour of madness, they may have fallen, and talked, and acted.

Intolerance and vindictiveness never saved a Government, and will certainly never save this one.

We have had enough of that self-righteousness which feels itself justified in vengeance to their citizens; they seize all the property they need; and steal negroes amongst other crimes. They employ in war Indians and negroes. Such deeds are to be shunned, spurned, and despised. Jeff. Davis & Co. would sell themselves to Satan to accomplish their ambitious purposes. They have no Constitution and no law, but their own higher law of ambition, hate, and revenge. Let them riot in their own abomination, and whip their armies. That will end them. Don't mislead and degrade yourselves passing empty statutes that must be read the world over with disgust and contempt.

The New War Secretary.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The change in the Cabinet was the exciting topic last evening in all circles. At first leading Republicans were inclined to the opinion that Mr. Cameron's position on the slavery question was in some way connected with his resignation. Under this view of things it was supposed that the Senate would hesitate about confirming Mr. Stanton. It turns out, however, that the latter is an anti-slavery Democrat, or rather a war Democrat, of the school of Dickinson and Cochran. He believes most fully in the propriety of using the institution of slavery as a means to strike down the great rebellion. He fully approved in December of Mr. Cameron's report, and is more heartily hated to-day by the pro-slavery and white-feathered Democrats in Congress (there are but few of them) than any member of the existing Cabinet. He is a live man, and will urge an active and aggressive policy upon his colleagues in the Cabinet.

It is said that Mr. Holt was asked to accept of a place in the Cabinet some time ago, when still another member desired to retire from it, and that he replied decisively, that as a Kentucky Union Democrat, he could do nothing more for the cause of the Union than as a member of a Republican Administration. His views on the slavery question would scarcely prevent him from accepting such a position, for he is changing his views rapidly, and before April will be as strongly in favor of employing the slaves of rebels to help on the war as Cochran or Dickinson are to-day!

PRINTER'S AND PRINTING.—Many who con-

descend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who sits up till midnight to correct their false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting—many words, especially technical and foreign terms, abbreviated, words misspelled, and a few or no points, and those few, if there were any, certainly out of place.

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Extraordinary Frauds on the Government-Cattle, Rife, and Horse Contracts--Condition of the Treasury.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Dawes, (Republican,) in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the 14th instant:

Mr. Dawes, (Mass.) from the Committee of Investigation on Government Contracts, in resuming his remarks, commenced on Friday last, said: Sir, I have not failed to notice, and I believe the committee of which I am a member have not failed to notice, in common with the whole country, that for some unaccountable reason, the charge upon the National Treasury, at this time of war, have been such as to reach nearly the bottom of the public chest. During the investigation startling facts have come before the notice of this committee, and to the notice of the whole country, touching the mode and manner of the expenditure of the public money. Some of these items I propose to call public attention to, and then to ask gentlemen the plain question, when they propose to meet this question, if at all, and if so, how, when, and where?

The very first contract entered into by this Government, after the troops had left their homes to come here, in April last, to defend the Capitol, by which they were to be fed, was a contract entered into for cattle. It was not made with a man whose business it was to supply cattle to the market, not with a man who knew the price of beef in the markets of the country, but was entered into by the Government here with a man well-known in this and in the other branch of Congress, for the last ten years, as an old stipendiary—one of the class of men who, in times past, made their money by such operations as buying the certificates of members for books at a discount, and then charging the full amount. This contract was made so that the first twenty-two hundred head of cattle furnished was charged at a rate which enabled their original contractor to sublet it, in twenty-four hours, to a man in New York who did not know the price of beef, so that he put into his pocket, without stirring from his chair, thirty-two thousand dollars, and the men who actually furnished the cattle in question, put into their pockets twenty-six thousand dollars more, so that the contract under which these twenty-two hundred head of cattle were furnished to the army was so made that the profit of fifty-eight thousand dollars were realized over the fair market price. It takes a longer time for a thousand head of cattle to reach this city from the States where they are purchased than it takes the army to consume them.

I ask the House, at this rate, to consider how long the most ample provisions of the Treasury would be able to meet the simple demands for the subsistence of the army?

Sir, poorly as the army is fed to-day, a million of shoes have already been worn out, and a million more are being manufactured, and yet upon every one of these shoes there has been a waste of seventy-five cents.

Three quarters of a million of dollars have been already worn out, and another three quarters of a million of dollars upon shoes now being manufactured.

In that department of the Government contracts have been so plenty that Government officials have gone about the streets with their pockets filled with them, and of which they made presents to the clergymen of their parishes, and with which were healed old political sores and cured political feuds.

Even the telegraph has announced that high public functionaries have graced the love-feasts which were got up to celebrate these political reconciliations, thus brought about while the hatchet of political animosity was buried in the grave of political confidence, and the national credit crucified among malefactors.

We have reported to the first fruits of these contracts. A regiment of cavalry lately reached Louisville, one thousand strong, and the board of army officers there appointed for the purpose, have condemned four hundred and eighty-five out of the thousand horses as utterly worthless.

The man who examined these horses declared, upon his oath, that there was not one of them that was worth twenty dollars; they were blind, spavined, ring-boned, afflicted with the hives, with the glanders, and with every disease that horse-flesh is heir to. These four hundred and eighty-five horses cost the Government, before they were mustered into the service, fifty-eight thousand two hundred dollars, besides more than an additional thousand dollars to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville, where they were condemned and cast off.

Mr. Mallory, (Ky.) asked what regiment these horses belonged to, and who furnished them.

Mr. Dawes.—They belonged to Col. Williams' regiment of cavalry, and they were purchased in Pennsylvania, from which State they were forwarded to Louisville, where they were condemned. There are eighty-three regiments of cavalry to-day, one thousand strong.

It takes \$250,000 to put one of these regiments on foot before it moves. \$20,000 have thus been expended on these cavalry regiments before they left the encampments where they were mustered into service, and hundreds and hundreds of these horses have been condemned and sent back to Elmira and to Annapolis and to this city to spend the winter. Any day hundreds of them can be seen round this city, chained to trees, where they were left to starve to death.

Gangs of two hundred horses, in various places, have been thus left to die and rot, till the Committee on the District of Columbia have called for a measure of legislation to protect the city from the danger to be apprehended from these horse Golgothas. An ex-Governor of one State offered to an ex-Judge of another State \$5,000 to get him permission to raise one of these regiments of cavalry, and when the ex-Judge brought back the commission the ex-Governor takes it to his room at the hotel, while another plunderer sits at the keyhole watching like a mastiff while the inside counts up \$40,000 profits on the horses, and calculates \$20,000 more upon the accoutrements and on the other details of furnishing these regiments.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

We, the undersigned voters of Franklin county, Ohio, in view of the intimation made by the President of the United States, in his message, that by an act of Congress, and by laws of some of the States, to be hereafter enacted, many of the negroes, held as slaves, may be set at liberty; and fearing that they may wander into Ohio, to the great damage of the white inhabitants of our State, and especially to those who have to depend upon their labor to support themselves and families.

We, therefore, respectfully ask your honorable body to enact a law so stringent in its provisions as totally to prohibit any negroes from immigrating into, settling, or holding property in Ohio.

And, if not in conflict with the Constitution, that you also cause those now in Ohio, to be removed in as reasonable a time as your judgment may suggest, and that you make it the duty of the trustees of the several townships to see that said law be faithfully enforced.

ILLINOIS.—A mistake has been discovered in the census returns, by which Illinois is to have fourteen members of Congress, instead of thirteen, which the law of the Legislature, at its last session, gave it. A supplementary act of Congress will be passed, giving her the other member. Illinois has now but nine members. She will gain five members under the new apportionment, while Ohio will lose three. Ohio is reduced from twenty-one to eighteen, while Illinois runs up from nine to fourteen. Our Western neighbor is gaining on us rapidly.—*Cin. Enq.*, 17th.

hundred and forty-three sets of harness, to be delivered by and by, at the cost of one million nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars. I have not time to enumerate all these contracts. When we appropriated, at the last session of Congress, for this purpose, twenty millions of dollars, thirty-seven millions and some thousand dollars had been already pledged to contractors—not for the purchase of arms for the men in the field, not to protect them in fighting their country's battles in this great emergency and peril, but for some future use, for some future occasion, or to meet some present need of the contractors, I don't know which at this moment. And not only the appropriation of last session has been exhausted, but seventeen millions put upon it. The riot of the 19th of April in Baltimore opened this ball, on the 21st of April, in the city of New York, there was organized a corps of plunderers of the Treasury.

Two million of dollars were entrusted to a poor, unfortunate, honest, but entirely incompetent editor of a paper in New York, to dispose it in the best manner he could. Straightway this gentleman began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, dried herrings, and such like provisons for the army, till he expended in this way three hundred and ninety thousand dollars of the money, and then he got scared and quit. [Laughter.] There is an appropriation, also, for the supply of wood to the army. This contractor is pledged the payment of seven dollars a cord for all the wood delivered to the different commands—wood collected after the labor of the soldiers themselves had cut down the trees to clear the ground for their batteries, and then this contractor employs the army-wagons to draw it to the several camps, and he has no further trouble than to draw his seven dollars for a cord, leaving the Government to draw the wood. [Laughter.] It costs two millions of dollars every day to support the army in the field. A hundred millions of dollars have thus been expended since we met here on the 22d day of December, and all that time the army has been in repose.

What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall arrive, when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion, I do not know. Another hundred millions will go with the hundreds more I have enumerated. Another hundred millions may be added to these before the 4th of March. What it may cost to put down the rebellion, I care very little, provided, always, that it put down effectually. But, sir, faith without works is dead, and I am free to confess that my faith sometimes fails me—I mean my faith in men, not my faith in the cause.

When the history of these times shall be written, it will be a question upon whom the guilt will rest most heavy—upon him who has conspired to destroy, or upon him who has proved incompetent to preserve the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers. It is no wonder that the public treasury trembles and staggers like a strong man with too great a burden upon him. A strong man in an exhausted receiver is not more helpless to-day than is the treasury of this Government beneath the exhausting process to which it is subjected. The mighty monarch of the forest himself may hold at bay the fiercest and mightiest of his foes, while the vile cur coming up behind and opening his fangs gives him a fatal wound, and although he may struggle on boldly and valiantly, the life-blood is silently trickling from his heart, and he is at last forced to loosen his grasp, and he grows faint and falters and dies. The Treasury Notes issued in the face of these immense outlays, without a revenue from custom-houses, from land sales, from any source whatever, is beginning to pall in the market. Already have they begun to sell at six percent discount at the table of the money-changers; at the very time, too, that we here witness the singular spectacle of fraud, and of the rascality of the Committee of Ways and Means itself, in an endeavor to lift up and sustain the Government of the country. Already the Sutler—that curse of the camp—is following the paymasters as the shark follows the ship, buying up for four dollars every five dollars of the wages of the soldier paid to them in Treasury Notes. I have no desire to hasten the movement of the army, or to criticise the conduct of its leaders, but in view of the stupendous drafts upon the Treasury, I must say that I long for the day of striking the blow which will bring this rebellion to an end. Sixty days longer of this state of things will bring about a result one way or another. It is impossible that the Treasury of the United States can meet, and continue to meet, this state of things sixty days longer, and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country be sustained, too, by the conviction that we will treat as traitors, not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the field of strife, but all those who clandestinely and stealthily suck the life-blood from us in the mighty struggle. Whatever measures may emanate from the Committee on Ways and Means to meet and retrieve this state of things, they will but fall like a dead pall upon the public unless they give this assurance that these extraordinary and extreme measures to resuscitate, revive, and replenish the Treasury, are not made to fill further and longer the already gorged pockets of the public plunderers. And shall proud free-born Americans submit and surrender up the dear bought—blood bought—privileges and liberty to such a dictation? Spirit of liberty, forbid it! Almighty God, forbid it! Let us rise to one great effort, taking courage from the magnitude of the danger that surrounds us, and rescue our beloved country from the perils that surround us.

P. S. Since the above has transpired, our paper has been delivered at our office. What new light has fallen upon the intelligent collector at Wheeling we have learned.

Beauregard's Account of the Bull Run Battle.

The Virginia correspondent of the New Orleans Delta gives an account of a select dinner party to General Beauregard, at which he made the following remarks:

"On the 21st of July, at about 3 o'clock, perhaps it seemed to me that the victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, I had never wavered in the conviction that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until the time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head was a flag which I could not distinguish. Even with the aid of a strong glass I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag or the Confederate flag. At the same moment I received a dispatch from Capt. Alexander, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look out for the left; that a large column was approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be General Patterson's command coming to reinforce McDowell. At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came reluctantly to the conclusion that, after all our effort, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard-fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column, but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result—I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been dispatched with orders to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms—General, then Colonel Evans—to whom I communicated my doubts and fears. I told him I feared the approaching force was in reality, Patterson's division; that if such was the case I should be compelled to fall back upon our own resources, and I postpone till the next day a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection, I directed Colonel Evans to proceed to General Johnston, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve, and to inform him of the circumstances of the case, and to request him to have the reserve collected with all dispatch, and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement. Colonel Evans started on the mission intrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its

[From the St. Clairsville, (O.) Gazette.]

Petty Despotism.

We were in Wheeling on Saturday week last, and purchased of A. Armstrong & Co. paper to the amount of twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, he delivering it to us at the Monroe House in that city, from whence we were to receive it at our office by omnibus. Our readers may imagine our surprise when informed by Mr. Lewis that our paper was taken from the Monroe House, by a city scavenger, without warrant or authority of law, and deposited in the custom-house in Wheeling as contraband goods, by the collector, as we suppose, of Mr. Hornbrook, collector of that port.

This act of villainy, if done by these officers, upon their own motion, raises not in dignity above the meanest petit larceny, for which the whipping-post and cat-o'-nines-tails are the proper corrective and rightful remedy. Forty-nine stripes, well laid on by the heavy hand of a "contraband," would teach the ruffians not to purloin the property of others; and were he and his accomplices in a place where law and justice could be administered, we would take pleasure in teaching them and them the full measure of their responsibility to law and outraged rights.

We confine ourselves in this notice to one particular subject, which appears to have quite a prominence in Congress, viz. The conversion of the ceded States into Territories, as they are conquered, and governed them by Federal appointments as our Territories out west are governed.

Were it not from the fact, that we learn that some men, who should know better than to make such an attempt, favored it, we should consider the bill before Congress, looking to that end, like a good many others before Sanhedrin, merely introduced for pastime, and to give the members an opportunity to make speeches to be published in the Globe at the public expense.

We have been informed by the collector, through Mr. Armstrong, that if we will prove to good loyal citizens that we publish a paper loyal to Abolitionism, we can have our paper, to print it in the best manner he could. Straightway this gentleman began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, dried herrings, and such like provisons for the army, till he expended in this way three hundred and ninety thousand dollars of the money, and then he got scared and quit.

What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall arrive, when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion, I do not know. Another hundred millions will go with the hundreds more I have enumerated. Another hundred millions may be added to these before the 4th of March. What it may cost to put down the rebellion, I care very little, provided, always, that it put down effectually. But, sir, faith without works is dead, and I am free to confess that my faith sometimes fails me—I mean my faith in men, not my faith in the cause.

When the history of these times shall be written, it will be a question upon whom the

folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment, when the General turned to Colonel Hay, who sat beside him, the gallant Seventh Louisiana, and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance was the brigade of General (then Colonel) Early. As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers; regiment after regiment responded to the cry; the enemy heard the triumphant huzzas; their attack slackened; they were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat, which afterward became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that war-stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board, but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle."

Making Territories of States.

We have no disposition to undervalue the intellect of any set of men, but there are certain propositions being made in Congress at present which would go to show that men have got into both branches of our national Congress who are either as blind as bats, or enemies of our Government.

We confine ourselves in this notice to one particular subject, which appears to have quite a prominence in Congress, viz. The conversion of the ceded States into Territories, as they are conquered, and governed them by Federal appointments as our Territories out west are governed.

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XXXVII CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The Senate, after an executive session of three hours, confirmed Cameron as Minister to Russia—24 to 1.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax bill, which was passed—yes 39, nays (Mr. Powell) 1.

House.—A resolution was reported, calling on the Secretary of War for the copy of contracts for the purchase of horses for Williams' cavalry, now in Kentucky.

The House and Senate adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

Hiram Barney, Collector of New York, received a dispatch per the Arabia, dated London, on January 4, as follows:

The Sumpter has arrived at Cadiz, having burned three vessels.

(Signed) C. F. ADAMS,

United States Minister.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.

A special to the Times, dated "12 miles from Columbus, 16th, 9, P. M." says: "A heavy reconnaissance was made this afternoon by Gen. Grant and staff and Osborne's cavalry, resulting in getting reliable information of all routes leading out of Columbus toward Blandville and other towns. The distance traveled was over forty miles, and was made in six hours. No rebels were discovered, although at one time a portion of the force was within five miles of Columbus."

As special to the Times, from Cairo, says four deserters from Columbus arrived last night. They report forty thousand troops at Columbus.

Mr. Collins, of Boston, also arrived last night from New Orleans, which place he left eight days ago. He escaped by representing himself as a bearer of dispatches from the Belgian Consul, but was detained two days at Columbus. He says the feeling at the South is getting more and more bitter every day.

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## OFFICIAL

### Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following resolutions, viz. Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the same so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

**1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,** That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

**2. Further resolved,** That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

**3. Resolved,** That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberty and their property.

**4. Resolved,** That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

**5. Resolved,** That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as being of great interest to the safety and welfare of the State:

**Resolved,** That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An Act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

§ 6. That the troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

§ 7. This act to be of force from its passage.

Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

**Resolved,** That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky."

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

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THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

Dequereotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographe, and Ivorytypes.

## OFFICIAL

### Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit: An Act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.

**1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,** That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the same so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

**2. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,** That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

**3. Further resolved,** That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

**3. Resolved,** That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberty and their property.

**4. Resolved,** That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

**5. Resolved,** That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as being of great interest to the safety and welfare of the State:

**Resolved,** That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An Act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

§ 6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

§ 7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

§ 8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and therupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fit, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

§ 9. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An Act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

§ 10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

§ 11. This act to be of force from its passage.

Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

**Resolved,** That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky."

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

Dequereotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographe, and Ivorytypes.

**H. L. Goodwin,**

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends; he is confident he will be able to please the most astidious and exacting of his clients.

I also succeeded to make those genious of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public.

The Ivorytype (made of Ivory) in this Gallery is the most beautiful style of Photographic picture ever presented to the public.

The Irisotype (made of Iris) in this Gallery is the most brilliant of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See.

mar15 w&t-wtf

SEN'T FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE Commanding General in the State of Kentucky have decided, in concurrence with the General Government, to accept no troops except those enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, and to demand to their pay for the expense about recruiting twelve months men. All such recruits will therefore be instantly disbanded unless they consent to be mustered into the service for three years.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That His Excellency, Gov. Magoffin, and he is hereby instructed to inform those concerned in Kentucky's expect's the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Call and See.

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